

band in most of them is well defined, but in some it is wider than in others. In one of Dr. Staudinger's examples, however, this band is evanescent, and the rich blue of the upper surface of the wings almost reaches to the transverse spots which cross the apex of the wing. There is a black spot within the cell, but this colour does not extend beyond it as in more typical examples. Between this extreme example and the type, the specimens before us may be arranged so as to some extent to bridge the gap between them; but the series is not so complete as that of *A. beatifica* described above.

6. Report on a Collection of Reptiles and Batrachians from the Timor Laut Islands, formed by Mr. H. O. Forbes.
By G. A. BOULENGER, F.Z.S.

[Received April 30, 1883.]

(Plates XLI. & XLII.)

The Reptiles and Batrachians collected by Mr. Forbes in the Timor Laut Islands, and presented to the British Museum by the British Association, belong to 17 species, which, with the exception of two new to science, were already well known from different parts of the Austro-Malayan Subregion. The two new species are a Lizard of the Australian genus *Lophognathus*, Gray, and a Snake of the Indian genus *Simotes*, D. & B. The latter is the most remarkable discovery, as no species of this genus was known to occur eastwards of Java.

The following is a list of the species collected:—

REPTILIA.

LACERTILIA.

1. GECKO VERTICILLATUS, Laur.
2. PERIPIA MUTILATA (Wieg.).
3. VARANUS INDICUS (Daud.).
4. ABLEPHARUS BOUTONII (Desj.) [*A. pœcilopleurus*, Wiegm.].
5. EUPREPES RUFESCENS (Shaw).
6. EUPREPES CYANURUS (Less.).
7. LYGOSOMA SMARAGDINUM (Less.).
8. BRNCHOCELA MOLUCCANA (Less.).
9. LOPHOGNATHUS MACULILABRIS, sp. n. (Plate XLI.)

Snout obtuse, as long as the distance between the orbit and the posterior border of the ear. Nostril equally distant from the orbit

LOPHOGNATHUS MACULILABRIS.



